

3-1 GENERAL: The Combat Maneuver Training Center provides training opportunities for the brigade within the limits of their current Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capability, current doctrine, and host nation constraints. The objective is to provide a realistic training event to the brigade intelligence team in an immature theater of operations. Intelligence Observer Controllers ensure intelligence teams operating at CMTC comply with the following rules of engagement to facilitate realistic training. The training unit chain of command is responsible to insure that they conduct training within the parameters of US law, DOD and US Army regulations, and applicable Operations Orders.

3-2 PURPOSE: To describe the administrative and exercise control measures in place to facilitate realistic, safe training.

3-3 ELECTRONIC WARFARE: Frequency management at the CMTC is closely regulated to ensure the Division meets its training objectives and while preventing infractions of host nation regulations, limitations, and constraints. The restrictions below will be followed during all rotational exercises.

a. OBSERVER CONTROLLER

COVERAGE: BLUFOR electronic warfare assets will have an OC with them before they enter the maneuver area. Once in place they will not move without an OC present.

b. ELECTRONIC SUPPORT (ES):

Electronic Support involves the search for, intercept, identification, and location of sources of radiated electromagnetic energy (intentional and unintentional) in order to recognize and collect information on the threat. ES provides information necessary for immediate decisions involving EW operations and other tactical actions.

1. Only personnel in CMF 98 series will conduct ES operations. This restriction applies to both BLUFOR and OPFOR.

2. The EXCON will provide the units a restricted frequency list for the rotation. This list includes frequencies that are off limits to the training unit. SIGINT teams will lock out these frequencies.

3. Soldiers outside CMF 98 series MOS who discover what they believe to be an OPFOR frequency are authorized to pass that frequency on to their higher command post who, in turn, may pass it to the Analysis Control Team.

c. ELECTRONIC ATTACK (EA):

Electronic Attack involves the use of electromagnetic, directed energy (DE), or anti-radiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability and is considered to be a form of fires.

1. Only personnel in CMF 98 series will conduct EA operations. This restriction applies to both BLUFOR and OPFOR.

2. EXCON will maintain the approved list of frequencies for electronic attack. The controlling headquarters will request permission to conduct electronic attack from EXCON prior to conducting an electronic attack mission.

3. All electronic attack teams will report to their controlling headquarters when they begin and end electronic attack missions. The controlling headquarters will forward the report to EXCON within ten minutes of the mission start and stop times.

4. Electronic attack missions are limited to 50 watts.

5. Airborne electronic attack missions are NOT authorized at CMTC.

6. The MICO CDR must maintain MSE communications with EXCON during all electronic attack operations in order to receive STOP JAM alerts.

7. Electronic attack operations will cease during all real world MEDEVAC operations.

3-4 ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR (EPW):

a. Detention Operations

1. Field Capture

a. Authorization for Capture:

Any soldier may temporarily detain capture an individual due to operational necessity. The on-the-ground commander has the authority to detain capture any individual whose actions or presence may adversely affect the mission or reasonably is determined to be a threat of any nature to US or coalition forces and/or protected persons or property. The on-the-ground commander has the authority to capture detain any individual and transfer them to the Holding facility for processing IAW Unit SOP.

b. Point of Capture Search

Procedures:

(1) The O/C has the authority to stop the search at any time, and search will proceed only under direct supervision of an O/C.

(2) Detainees Captives are authorized one safe pocket and must identify such to the capturing unit.

(3) Detainees Captives will be treated humanely and will not be aggressively manhandled during the search. Detainees will cooperate unless otherwise directed by the O/C on the ground.

(4) Detainees will not understand English instructions until an interpreter is present.

(5) Detainees will not be flexi-cuffed due to safety, but the unit must possess adequate restraining devices in order for the OC to adjudicate that the detainee is secured. If the unit does not present proper detention devices, the detainee will remain unrestrained. The detainee will hold restraining device in their hands and have orange tape tied or plastic capture tag from unit's EPW processing kit around their right wrist to replicate restraint.

(6) Captives will not be blindfolded or hooded due to safety purposes. The captive will hold hood, gag or blindfold in their hands and have orange tape tied around their upper right arm to replicate hooding or blindfolding.

(7) Once proper search and capture procedures are completed, the OC will direct the captive that he / she is sufficiently restrained and will not attempt to escape. OC will ensure that the captive act as they are bound, and/or blindfolded.

(8) Upon completion of search procedure, captive will be questioned and released, turned over to CIVPOL authorities for further processing or transported to the Forward Collection Point or Holding Facility.

(9) Captives will maintain control of all of their sensitive items until transported to the Holding facility.

2. Holding Facility Operations: If a Holding Facility is in operation for the exercise then the handling, processing and interrogation of detainees will be as realistic as possible.

a. Who may be evacuated - All COB's are authorized to be field captured. Upon completion of field processing, OCs will determine which COBs may be evacuated back to the Holding Facility.

b. Upon arrival at the Holding facility, detainees can be physically restrained and transported within the confines of the Holding facility IAW approved facility SOP.

c. Any OC is authorized to end the detention or interrogation at any time.

3. Holding Facility Guidance: A Red Cross Monitor will monitor the accountably adequate treatment of the detained personnel. BLUFOR will not deny Red Cross access to detainee.

a. Duration- IAW approved unit SOP or termination by OC..

b. Transport Responsibility- Detaining unit has the responsibility to provide transportation and security of detainees to the Holding facility. Kevlar is required for transportation in tactical vehicles and goggles if transported in open bed.

c. Sensitive items: After the inprocessing of the detainee is complete, all weapons and sensitive items will be signed over to the Red Cross monitor at the Holding facility. The Red Cross monitor will ensure that detainees are physically checked at a minimum every 4 hours ensuring their safety and welfare needs are being attended to.

d. The unit operating the holding facility has the responsibility to provide all Class I, II, VI and VIII as required for detainee care throughout the duration of their detention. The detaining unit also has the requirement and responsibility to provide adequate facilities and cover from inclement weather. If unit is unable to provide these classes of supply and support requirements, the detention will be terminated by the OC.

4. Detainee Release: The authority for the release of detainees will be controlled IAW approved unit SOP. At any time which detainees are not properly cared for OCs are authorized to direct the release of any detainee. Upon release of a detainee the Red Cross Monitor retains control of detainee.

5. Detainee Property: Detainees will be treated IAW the Geneva Convention. Upon the detainee's release all property seized to include; TADS, real or replicated CLV, military issued or personnel property, will be returned to the detainee.

6. Interrogation procedures.

a. Interrogations will be conducted IAW approved Facility SOP.

b. 1 MI (interrogator) O/C in the actual interrogation cell and 1 MP O/C in the observation cell must be present prior to the initiation of the interrogation.

c. All interrogation recording material (VCR tapes) will be treated as SECRET

FOR TRAINING, and must be accounted for by the end of the rotation

d. Dissemination of recording material will only occur to the training unit and only upon COG approval.

7. Detainee Treatment: IAW Geneva Convention and approved unit SOP.

8. Detainee Rights: Detainees maintain the basic rights afforded to all Internees and Prisoners of War IAW

a. the Geneva Convention

b. *Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (GPW), 12 August 1949*

c. STANAG No. 2044

Procedures for Dealing with Prisoners of War (PW) (Edition 5), 28 June 1994.

3-5 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES:

a. Counterintelligence Agents will only conduct overt collection at CMTC and will operate in military uniform.

b. Counterintelligence agents are not authorized to conduct collection outside the maneuver area.

3-6 SIMULATED UAV SYSTEMS GENERAL:

Mission length of each intelligence asset will be calculated from take-off of that asset each day. Flights will be conducted IAW the Division Collection Plan and Intelligence Synchronization Matrix. Sortie requests for Simulated UAV and Echelon Above Brigade Assets will be submitted to HICON G2 at least 72 hours prior to execution. Mission target requests will be submitted NLT 24 hours prior to execution.

a. **MISSION LENGTH:** For planning and execution of Simulated UAV flights the following timelines will be used:

1. **TUAV:** Each AV is capable of 5 hours of continuous flight to include ascent and decent from the mission altitude, maximum 4 hours time on station at a range of 50 km. Twelve hours of coverage (3 sorties) is authorized for each 24-hour period without penalty. The TUAV can surge up to 18 hours (4 sorties) for three consecutive days. Following a one day surge, the TUAV will be available for 12 hours (3 sorties) of the flight following eight hours of maintenance. Following a two day surge, the AV will be available for 8 hours (2 sorties) of flight following 12 hours of maintenance. Following a three-day surge, the AV will be down 24 hours for system maintenance and re-establishing crew cycles.

2. **HUNTER:** Each AV is capable of 8 hours of continuous flight to include ascent and decent from the mission altitude. (Current Hunter CONOPS provides for 24 hours of coverage, 3 sorties, per 24-hour period, continuously. Surge is defined as 36 hours of coverage per 24-hour period [multiple ship operations] for 72 hours. At the end of the surge period the unit requires 24 hours down-time for system maintenance and re-establishing crew cycles.) As Hunter is a V Corps asset with a focus of 72 hours and 300k forward of the FLOT, Bde units can expect to receive support on the way to and from the Corps target areas. Bde's that are replicating the main effort of the Division that is the Corps main effort can request up to one hour of support for every eight hours of mission support. Bde units that are not Divisional main effort units can request up to twenty minutes of support per eight hours.

b. **DYNAMIC RETASKING:** A rotational unit's immediate request for Division UAV support will be approved by S03 and the Commander of Operations Group on a case by case basis.

c. **ASSET BASELINES:** For planning and execution of UAV flights the following baselines will be used:

1. TUAV. 3/1

2. HUNTER. 8/0

d. **A2C2:** In order to ensure Division Airspace is maintained IAW procedural requirements, any airspace control measures not covered in the base Airspace Coordination Order (ACO) will be forwarded to HICON G2/G3 Air with the initial sortie request.

1. **TUAV:** The Brigade TUAV will fly between 5000 and 10000 feet AGL.

2. **HUNTER:** The Corps UAV will fly between 5000 and 10000 feet AGL.

e. **CONTROLLED RESUPPLY RATES:** UAV's destroyed by enemy ADA, crashing due to lack of fuel, or lost due to weather will be resupplied at the rate of 1 AV every 48 hours. Damaged or destroyed UAVs will shut down the video feed immediately and return to the L/R ROZ. The commander may request the launch of the back-up UAV to complete the interrupted sortie. A 30-minute video interruption for a TUAV mission and a 60-minute video interruption for a Hunter mission will replicate the time to launch and return to station. The back-up UAV will land at the scheduled time of the interrupted sortie. All supply requests must be completed IAW EXPRO/RID to ensure timely resupply.

f. **WEATHER LIMITATIONS:** No UAV will be launched when sustained winds aloft exceed 50 knots. No TUAV will be launched if surface winds exceed 20 knots of headwind or crosswind. No Hunter UAV will launch if surface winds exceed 35 knots headwind or 25 knots crosswind. All UAVs require Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC). Flight into moderate turbulence or known icing conditions is prohibited. UAV's will return to the Launch and Recovery Site, if Weather Advisories are received that would ground Army Aviation Assets, if icing conditions are encountered, or if ceiling levels descend below UAV operating altitudes.

g. **LAUNCH AND RECOVERY:** If there is a launch and recovery site within the rotational units AO, it must be secured in order to fly a UAV. In addition, all A2C2 and ATC procedural requirements must be in place prior to launch. At the time of launch, O/Cs will race their HMMWV engines at a moderate level for the period of two minutes. Virtual UAV Procedural Controls will be followed as outlined below in Paragraph 2.

h. **SET UP AND TEAR DOWN:** For planning and execution of UAV flights the following timelines will be used:

1. **TUAV:** 90 minutes for set-up and preparation of the TUAV for launch, upon arrival at suitable site. One hour for march order of the TUAV for movement.

2. **HUNTER:** Two hours for set-up and preparation of the HUNTER for launch, upon arrival at suitable runway. One hour for march order of the HUNTER for movement.

i. **FIGHTER MANAGEMENT:** Crew rest is an integral part of risk mitigation and accident prevention. As in manned aviation, it is a commander's policy. For appropriate guidelines see the crew endurance guide at the end of this section. The guide is per proposed AR 95-23, UAV Flight Regulations.

j. **ROTATIONAL UNIT COORDINATION:** planning requirements will mirror those established per support relationship in Live Unmanned Aerial Vehicle operations (para 3, below).

1. Will prepare a Collection Plan and Intelligence Synchronization Matrix that requests UAV coverage and provide that information to HICON G2 NLT 24 hours prior to mission execution.

2. Will prepare the necessary documents and conduct the required coordination to ensure Airspace Control Measures are established.

3-7. LIVE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAV):

a. **ORGANIC ASSETS:** Rotational units with organic UAV capability may execute live UAV missions in accordance with established host nation air traffic control regulations and guidelines, Combined/Joint regulations, Army regulations, unit SOPs, Hohenfels Training Area Aviation Procedures, special instructions (SPINS), and all airspace control measures published in the ACO. All sorties will be requested and published in the Air Tasking Order (ATO).

b. A Co, 1st MI Bn UAV SUPPORT:

1. All units wanting live UAV support from A Co 1st MI Bn must request the asset through V Corps, G-2/Ops. Requests must be submitted in sufficient time for A Co to receive the tasking NLT 90 days prior to the beginning of the supported unit's CMTC rotation. Real world frequency and airspace management require this lead-time.

2. LEVELS OF SUPPORT.

(a) GENERAL SUPPORT (GS):

Units not scheduled for fielding of the TUAV will receive only GS. Units scheduled for fielding of the TUAV may receive GS during certain periods of their rotation.

During GS, supported units will receive live UAV downlink (video and telemetry) while the AV is transiting the supported unit's AO enroute to the Corps target area. This will provide the supported unit approximately 10-15 minutes of downlink with at least eight hours elapsing between transits. Up to three 8-hour missions per day may be flown.

The Ground Control Station (GCS) will not be located with the supported unit. The supported unit will receive downlink primarily through the Remote Video Terminal (RVT). Other methods may be developed, such as TACLAN or satellite downlink to the simulated Div TOC. Up to two RVTs may be hand receipted to the unit depending on availability. **Supported unit personnel** will operate RVTs. A Co will provide training for the designated personnel at Hohenfels Army Airfield (HAAF). Date and time for the training must be coordinated and occur during a UAV flight.

A Co will conduct all required flight scheduling and required coordination during GS operations. Supported units will forward prioritized target requests to HICON G3 Air/G2 at least 24 hours prior to sortie launch.

(b) DIRECT SUPPORT (DS):

Units scheduled for fielding of TUAV may receive DS during their rotation.

A Co will co-locate a GCS and required equipment with the supported unit's TOC during DS operations. Supported units will receive one hour of dedicated downlink during each mission coinciding with the AVs transit of the brigade AO. Up to three 8-hour missions a day may be flown, providing three hours of DS support in 24 and seven-eight hours between each hour.

RVTs allocated to the unit may be located at the supported commander's discretion. As in GS operations, supported unit personnel will operate the RVTs, with training provided by A Co.

During DS operations, the supported unit must provide support and security for UAV personnel and equipment. A Co will conduct all required flight scheduling and required coordination during DS operations. Supported units will forward prioritized target requests to A Co at least 24 hours prior to sortie launch.

(c) TUAV SURROGATE

SUPPORT (TSS): Units scheduled for fielding of TUAV may receive TSS during their rotation.

A Co will co-locate a GCS, required equipment, and personnel with the supported unit's Bde TOC during TSS operations. Supported units may conduct up to three 4-hour (time on station) missions per day. Supported units will provide all personnel and equipment support required, as if the UAV personnel were organic. The supported unit must conduct all coordination required to execute the UAV missions. RVTs may be allocated to subordinate units. The subordinate unit's personnel will operate the RVTs.

c. CONTROLLED RESUPPLY RATES.

UAVs notionally destroyed by enemy ADA, crashing due to lack of fuel, or lost due to weather will be resupplied at the rate of 1 AV every 48 hours. Damaged or destroyed UAVs will shut down the video feed immediately and return to the L/R ROZ. The commander may request the launch of the back-up UAV to complete the interrupted sortie. A 30-minute video interruption for a TUAV mission and a 60-minute video interruption for a Hunter mission will replicate the time to launch and return to station. The back-up UAV will land at the scheduled time of the interrupted sortie. All supply requests must be completed IAW CMTC ROE/RID to ensure timely resupply.

d. WEATHER LIMITATIONS: No UAV will be launched when sustained winds aloft exceed 50 knots. No TUAV will be launched if

surface winds exceed 20 knots of headwind or crosswind. No Hunter UAV will launch if surface winds exceed 35 knots headwind or 25 knots crosswind. All UAVs require Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC). Flight into moderate turbulence or known icing conditions is prohibited. UAV's will return to the Launch and Recovery Site, if Weather Advisories are received that would ground Army Aviation Assets, if icing conditions are encountered, or if ceiling levels descend below UAV operating altitudes.

e. LAUNCH AND RECOVERY:

1. All A2C2 and ATC positive and procedural requirements must be in place prior to launch. UAV operators will maintain communications with HAAF Tower and report IAW established A2C2 measures.

2. If the Launch and Recovery Site is targeted by the OPFOR, O/Cs will adjudicate and assess damage in accordance with ROE/RID. If the GCS is damaged, the UAV camera will be placed in "pilot's window" and the aircraft will return to the Launch and Recovery Site. The system will remain inoperative until the GCS is repaired.

3. All A Co, 1st MI Bn launch and recovery activity will be conducted at HAAF.

f. A Co, 1st MI Bn COMMAND AND CONTROL: Regardless of rotational training scenario or type of support provided, the real world chain of command for A Co, 1st MI Bn UAV operations is the Air Mission Commander (AMC) and Company Commander.

3-8 Captured Enemy Equipment (CEE).

a. Capture.

(1) Soldiers may not block a vehicle's path with their bodies to capture it. Soldiers who attempt to do so become casualties IAW their MILES casualty card. Soldiers should approach stationary vehicles with caution.

(2) O/Cs must supervise the capture of any enemy equipment. O/Cs determine if a capture has occurred.

(3) The capturing unit may consume, use, or evacuate captured supplies (for exceptions see Para 3-8a(8)). The capturing unit will not actually destroy supplies. The capturing unit OC Team contacts OPFOR TAF to arrange credit for and evacuation of captured supplies. 1-4IN RTOC is then authorized the same amount and type of bulk supplies to replace consumed/used supplies to be

administratively moved to the capturing unit. OPFOR may conduct one-for-one exchange of CL V magazines with dead or wounded dismounted personnel, both enemy or friendly. CL V in catastrophically destroyed vehicles cannot be utilized.

(4) If the capturing unit desires to destroy a supply stockpile/cache, it must show the O/C the resources necessary to accomplish the destruction. The O/C marks the supplies as destroyed and contacts the appropriate teams CSS OCs to arrange for evacuation of the notionally destroyed supplies to the BSA or notification that the supplies are not usable until pushed as "paper supplies" during LOGPAC operations. If the capturing unit desires to evacuate and retain/exploit accountable property, a soldier from the captured unit (dead or alive) must remain with the property to maintain accountability. Units will not damage or destroy government property. Do not take anything from a cache without an O/C's knowledge.

(5) Destroyed CEE is replaced IAW normal reconstitution timelines and procedures.

(6) If an O/C assesses a vehicle prior to its capture, the captor can only move it IAW Chapter 7, CSS and within the limitations listed on the vehicle SBDA card.

(7) If an O/C assesses a bunker or fighting position as damaged or destroyed, the unit can search it IAW Chapter 15, MILES.

(8) The capturing unit will not take TA-50, weapons, radios, crypto equipment, protective masks, MILES, NVDs, and other accountable/personal property. Personal property includes consumables, tobacco, and any other item purchased by the soldier. The capturing unit is responsible for ensuring that captured soldiers have sufficient food and water. If a soldier is merely searched and abandoned, he keeps one MRE and two canteens of water. O/Cs make the final determination of questionable items.

(9) Upon the capture of BLUFOR NVDs, the O/C notifies their TAFF of the number and type of NVDs captured. The TAFF informs OPFOR TAF of the capture. At that time, the OPFOR is allowed to bring that number and type of NVDs into the box.

(10) Upon the capture of BLUFOR crypto that is still keyed, the O/C determines which fills were present and relays this information to their TAFF. The TAFF provides the information to EXCON and OPFOR

TAF. Marder OCs then fill the same number of OPFOR radios as were captured. If an AN/CZY is captured, the same process is followed. For MANPACK Radios, the OPFOR is provided the appropriate fills and the OPFOR brings in the equipment for use in the maneuver box. Vehicle radio sets/kits stay with the vehicle. The OPFOR personnel may monitor and exploit the captured system IAW para 3-8a(12).

(11) Aircraft may be captured but will not be moved at the captor's direction. Only an Aviation O/C may authorize movement of a captured aircraft.

(12) The capturing unit may retain CEE as long as the CEE has exploitation value and the capturing unit takes responsible action towards exploitation. All CEE is returned at EOM, if abandoned by capturing unit or the direction of EXCON.

(13) Upon the capture of an armored vehicle, the capturing unit may search the vehicle and consume, use or evacuate captured supplies (for exceptions see Para 3-8a(8)).

(14) Upon the capture of a BLUFOR mortar, the O/C notifies their TAFF of the number and type of mortars captured. The TAFF informs EXCON and OPFOR TAF of the capture. At that time, the OPFOR is allowed to bring that number and type of mortars into the box. OPFOR must capture the complete mortar system including the barrel, base plate, bipod, and sight. The OPFOR must have a minimum of three personnel and a means of transporting the system to get credit for the capture and the OPFOR can only operate the captured mortar system with a trained mortar crew.

b. Processing.

(1) Capturing unit must demonstrate the ability to operate captured equipment. Unit will not be given credit for capture if they are unable to operate vehicle, and vehicle will be assessed as a catastrophic kill. The driver remains with the captured vehicle at all times and drives the vehicle at the direction of the captors. The captor is visible in the vehicle while the driver is visible. The driver's MILES is re-keyed. In the event contact occurs and the driver's MILES is activated, the driver stops the vehicle and the captor is assessed IAW his MILES card.

(2) Capturing units may evacuate vehicles that are mission capable IAW Para 8-4b, to their rear area but must keep them within the maneuver boundaries. Marder OCs

will maintain control and provide feedback to EXCON on the location condition of vehicle and

driver every 4 hours.

Table 3-1

CREW ENDURANCE GUIDE

1	2	3	4	
Time Period Days	Maximum Duty Period Hours	Maximum Flight Time Hours	Environment Relative Factors	
1 – 7	14	10	Day	1.0
7	84	48	Night	1.4
14	160	88	MOPP IV	2.0
30	320	90 Peacetime 140 Mobilization		

Intent: UAV crewmembers should be afforded quality, uninterrupted sleep to prevent fatigue, unclear thinking, and/or poor decision-making that could result in unsafe UAV operations.